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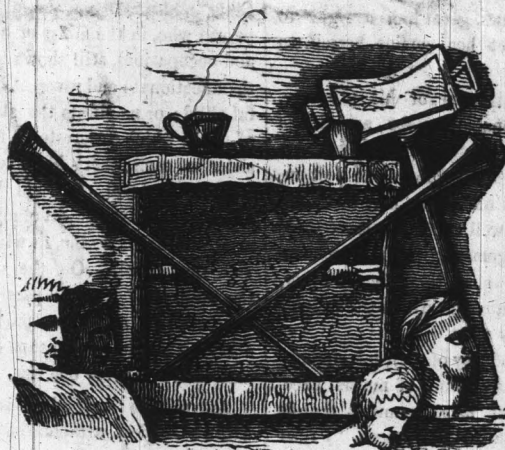
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THE TABLE OF SHOWBREAD.

The Table of Showbread;

OR,

The "Table of Solomon, Son of David."

Objects of antiquity do not receive their value from their beautiful finish, or from their exquisite workmanship. It is not the outward appearance that renders them objects of interest—it is their age that exercises that powerful charm over the cultivated mind.

Among the most remarkable objects, the above cut undoubtedly ranks first, and will not fail to interest our readers.

We accompany it with a brief history, which will be followed by a description of the Table.

"At the time of the conquest of Spain by the Arabs, the Moslem general, Taric, found, near Toledo, a rich, precious table, adorned with hyacinths and emeralds. Gelit Aledris, in his description of Spain, calls this remarkable piece of antiquity 'The Table of Solomon, Son of David.' This table is supposed to have been saved, with other precious and sacred vessels, from the pillage of the temple by Nebuchadnezzar, and brought with those fugitives who found their way to Spain. Indeed, some writers do not hesitate to assert that there is little doubt of this having been the original 'Table of Showbread,' made by Solomon, spoken of in the Book of Kings, and by Josephus; and which, with the candlestick and the altar of incense, constituted the three wonders of the temple.

"The table which Titus brought with him

in his triumphal return to Rome, was clearly not the same; for when the city and temple, after the first destruction, were rebuilt by the order of Cyrus, the sacred vessels were made anew; similar, indeed, to the old, but of inferior excellence."

In the outer apartment of the tabernacle, on the right hand side, stood a table, made of shittim wood, two cubits long, one broad, and one and a half high, and covered with laminae of gold. The top of the leaf of this table was encircled by a border or rim of gold. The frame of the table, immediately below the leaf, was encircled with a piece of wood of about four inches in breadth, around the edge of which was the rim or border, similar to that around the leaf. A little lower down, but at equal distances from the top of the table, there were four rings of gold fastened to the legs, through which staves covered with gold were inserted for the purpose of carrying it. These rings were not found in the table which was afterwards made for the temple, nor indeed in any of the sacred furniture, where they had previously been, except in the ark of the covenant. Twelve unleavened loaves were placed upon this table, which were sprinkled with frankincense. The number twelve represented the twelve tribes, and was not diminished after the defection of the ten tribes from the worship of God in his sanctuary, because the covenant with the sons of Abraham was not formally abrogated, and because there were still many true Israelites among other tribes.

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1. Thou shalt have no more gods but me.
2. Before no idol bow thy knee.
3. Take not the name of God in vain;
4. Nor dare the Sabbath day profane.
5. Give both thy parents honor due.
6. Take heed that thou no murder do.
7. Abstain from words and deeds unclean;
8. Nor steal, though thou art poor and mean;
9. Nor make a wilful lie, nor love it.
10. What is thy neighbor's, dare not covet.

Name in the Sand.

BY G. D. PRENTICE.

Alone I walked the ocean strand,
A pearly shell was in my hand,
I stopped and wrote upon the sand
My name, the year, and day:
As onward from the spot I passed,
One lingering look behind I cast,
A wave came rolling high and fast,
And washed my lines away.

And so, methought, 'twill quickly be
With every mark on earth from me!
A wave of dark oblivion's sea,
Will sweep across the place
Where I have trod the sandy shore
Of time, and be to me no more;
Of me, my day, the name I bore,
To leave no track or trace.

And yet with Him who counts the sands,
And holds the water in His hands,
I know a lasting record stands,
Inscribed against my name;
Of all this mortal art has wrought,
Of all this thinking soul has thought,
And from the fleeting moments caught
For glory or for shame.

The Weekly Gleaner,

A PERIODICAL, DEVOTED TO
RELIGION, EDUCATION, BIBLICAL AND
JEWISH ANTIQUITIES, LITERATURE
AND GENERAL NEWS.

JULIUS ECKMAN, D.D.,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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The Ruined City.

The days of old, though time has reft
The dazzling splendor which they cast;
Yet many a remnant still is left
To shadow forth the past.
The warlike deed, the classic page,
The lyric torrent, strong and free,
Are lingering o'er the gloom of age,
Like moonlight on the sea.
A thousand years have roll'd along,
And blasted empires in their pride,
And witness'd scenes of crime and wrong,
Till men by nations died.
A thousand summer-suns have shone,
Till earth grew bright beneath their sway,
Since thou, untenanted and lone,
Wert render'd to decay.

The moss-turf, and the ivy-wreath,
For ages clad thy fallen mould,
And gladden'd in the spring's soft breath;
But they grew wan and old.
Now, desolation hath denied
That even these shall veil thy gloom:
And Nature's mantling beauty died
In token of thy doom.

Alas, for the far years, when clad
With the bright vesture of thy prime,
Thy proud towers made each wanderer glad,
Who hail'd thy sunny clime.
Alas, for the fond hope, and dream,
And all that won thy children's trust,
God cursed—and none may now redeem,
Pale city of the dust!

How the dim visions throng the soul,
When twilight broods upon thy waste!
The clouds of woe! from o'er thee roll,
Thy glory seems replaced.
The stir of life is brightening round,
The structures swell upon the eye,
And mirth and revelry resound
In triumph to the sky.

But a stern moral may be read,
By those who view thy lonely gloom:
Oblivion's pall alike is spread
O'er slave, and lordly tomb.
The sad, the gay, the old, and young,
The warrior's strength, and beauty's glow,
Resolved to that from which they sprung,
Compose the dust below.

ECHARD.

All is for the Best.

Let man ever accustom himself to think,
"Whatever God ordains is good: to me it may
seem either good or bad."

A wise and godly man came to a town the
gates of which were shut, and no man would
open them for him; hungry and thirsty, he
was forced to pass the night under the open
sky. "What God ordains is good," said he,
and laid himself down. His ass stood near
him, with a lighted lantern at its side, on ac-
count of the insecurity of the situation. But
a storm arose and put out the light. A lion
came and tore the ass to pieces. The good
man awoke, found himself alone, and said,
"What God ordains is good." And he waited
calmly for the dawn of day.

When he came to the gates he found them
open; the town was wasted and plundered.—
A band of robbers had attacked it, and in this
very night had slain or carried captive the in-
habitants. He was spared. "Said I not,"
he exclaimed, "that all which God ordains is
good. In the morning we see why he denied
us any thing the night before."

"If I behold iniquity in my hand, the
Lord will not hear,"—*Psalms of David*, (the
prayer.)

Affectionate Advice to a Married Couple.

[CONTINUED.]

The wife who dreads the entertainment of
such an unfavorable opinion of her in the mind
of her husband, must take care to let it have
no support from her own conduct. She knows
what is now pleasing to him, by remembering
what was formerly so. And he knows how
capable she is of giving him pleasure, by re-
collecting the methods she once took for this
purpose, and that they are still practicable.
If, with the power still in her hands, she is
remiss in the act, there is but one inference
for him to make; namely, that it is a matter
about which she is not so solicitous as she
once was.

Here I am naturally led to notice a mon-
strous perversion of character, observed in
some of the sex. I have seen a woman negli-
gent of all the duties that are peculiar to her;
and yet, tormentingly busy in her husband's
immediate province. If a woman would pre-
serve the affections of her husband, let her not
only be attentive to him in all the engaging
actions which her sex, her situation in the
family, and her vows, give him a right to
expect from her; let her confine herself to
these.

The disposal of his time, or his property,
his journeys, his connections, &c., are things
to be regulated by the circumstances of his
calling; a subject which probably he best un-
derstands. I cannot but advise her, therefore,
for her own sake as well as his, to leave these
things to his management; and to remem-
ber that it is her province to soften, to cheer,
and to refresh that mind, on which the weight-
iest cares of a family press.

The unfriendly tendency of such interference
in women to the maintenance of mutual affec-
tion is, however, not more manifest than is
the supercilious treatment of women. I refer
to those ungracious men, who never honor
the understanding, or contribute to the satis-
faction of a wife. For though not able to
dictate, may she not be capable of advising?
I know many a man, now acting a promi-
nent part in the Senate, the judgment-hall and
the pulpit, spreading comforts and blessings
to thousands of our suffering race, whose dor-
mant faculties would never have been roused
from their natural disposition of inactivity—
or, if roused, would again, from want of ener-
gy, have relapsed into sloth, if the soft whis-
perings of his guardian angel—his affection-
ate wife—did not continually be fanning the
embers into an active glow. Many a man,
wise in his own esteem, might have been saved
from ruin, had he deliberated with that
prudent, thoughtful, and affectionate wife,
to whose inquiries he would scarcely vouchsafe
an answer, though introduced with all the
graces by which a gentle and submissive spirit
solicits attention.

Far be this supercilious behavior from him
to whom I address these precautions; and who
has solemnly pledged himself, not only to main-
tain, but to honor, his wife. Rather let him
deliberate with her, who ought to be his dear-
est and his most disinterested friend; even in
those affairs which it is his immediate duty to
superintend, he may derive useful hints from
a female mind in some particulars, though it
may not (from want of practice) be compre-
hensive enough to grasp the whole of his sys-
tem. And if not, yet, he gratifies an inno-
cent solicitude to know something of affairs, in
which she is interested. At least he prevents
the mortification which a sullen or contemptu-
ous concealment occasions.

Such communications contribute very much

to keep up the warmth of a rational affection,
as they honor the understanding of a woman;
as they give her credit for taking an equal in-
terest with her husband in his cares, anxieties
and labors; and, above all, as in such delib-
erations, she feels herself treated as a friend.
There is a way of conducting them, which
draws after it nothing to regret. It will be
for the happiness of both parties, that these
communications be obviously the issues of a
generous confidence.

There is a circumstance in every matrimo-
nial connection, which may have a considera-
ble influence on the happiness of the married
pair: there are relations on both sides. On
properly managing the regard paid to these
persons, the preservation of mutual affection
is found, in many cases, very much to depend.

Here, some of the most humiliating instan-
ces have been exhibited of that selfishness which
cannot be satisfied with anything short of the
monopoly of affection. How unreasonable is
it to expect that love to me should extinguish
affections that are due to those, whom duty,
nature, and habit, require me yet to love! Our
mind is perverted, if we do not perceive some-
thing additionally amiable in that married
person who, in the midst of connections, cares,
and occupations, still shows to a tender parent
the affectionate and reverential spirit of a duti-
ful child; or manifests the still existing union
of souls, which interested a fond brother and
sister in each other's happiness. If my affec-
tions be rational, they will be heightened by
observing that the object of my peculiar attach-
ment appears amiable, in whatever relation I
view this object. On the other hand, I am
the subject of a sordid passion, if I can rest
satisfied with attentions paid to me, while I
observe that the person thus devoted to me, is
inattentive to every one else.

Affection to our kindred is not inconsistent
with the fondest attachment of the heart to a
husband or wife. Do not, therefore, encour-
age that littleness and pride, which would lead
you to think yourself defrauded of something
that was your own, when you see any tender
regard paid to them. It is a mean jealousy of
temper that makes us prompt to consider our-
selves rivalled. It is a base pride that leads
us to put an invidious construction on those
signs of respect and esteem which are shown
to others. Let married persons guard against
such a cause of unhappiness to themselves,
by considering that the distribution of affec-
tion does not necessarily diminish its quantity
—but that it is even capable of increasing, as
the objects on which it is exercised multiply.
Conjugal affection indeed can be shared only by
two persons; but this may grow and strength-
en, without any loss sustained to it from the
cultivation of filial or fraternal affection.

While the bonds of matrimony must not be
suffered to dissolve those of filial piety, it may
be as well, however, to suggest this hint to
married persons: Let them avoid, as far as is
consistent with duty to relations, that kind of
manner in their treatment of them, which is
calculated to awaken jealousy in the married
partner. Through neglect of this rule of pru-
dence, the visit of a relation has sometimes
been the period of misery to a couple who had
hitherto lived in harmony. Cannot we be glad
to see a parent, a sister, or a brother, without
reducing a wife or a husband to a cypher in
the house, during their stay in it? Is it pru-
dent to be so profuse in the expressions of our
regard for them, as to lead the partner of our
life to have an interest in their departure?

These admonitions on the article of atten-
tions seemed to me deserving of your regard.
That matrimony was instituted for the happi-

ness of mankind there can be no doubt. But
it is not necessary to the fulfilment of this in-
tention that happiness should spring up spon-
taneously to those who enter the marriage
state. It deserves our thankfulness to him
who ordained this union, that it will fully an-
swer its intention to those who will be at the
pains of guarding against whatever may defeat
that intention.

By this sober view I wish you to adjust
your hopes. Do not entertain expectations of
bliss, which the circumstances of the world,
and the imbecility of your nature, will render
it impossible to realize. You must not only
expect to meet with untoward circumstances
in the world, but likewise to discover faults in
each other. Neither the scene nor the actors
will be found to answer the ideas you may
have formed of them. The scene you cannot
alter—it will be managed by a superior power
—but you may accommodate yourselves to it.
And this is incumbent on you, not only in the
relation you both sustain to the great Dispo-
ser; but with respect to the obligations you
are under to support one another comfortably
in the various changes through which you may
have to pass.

Among other things which should be your
care in this view, is the cultivation of good
temper. But to the consideration of so essen-
tial a point, I shall appropriate a separate
chapter.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Useful Animals often Destroyed as Hurtful.

Multitudes of animals are most unmercifully
destroyed from ignorance of their uses, from an
idea that they are noxious and injurious. In
some petty concern of a field or garden; and
the very time they are rendering important
services to man, they are mowed down as
they were his sworn enemies, and had con-
spired against his life. Hence the rooks
some parts of England were at one time
danger of being extirpated, as we learn from
the author of "A Philosophical Survey of the
Animal Creation."

"The rook," says he, "is a species of crow
that feeds upon worms produced from the eggs
of the May-bug. As these and all the winged
insects in general are to be supported by the
roots of plants, they deposit their eggs pre-
deep in the earth, in a hole they dig for the
purpose. The worms and caterpillars upon
which the rook feeds, are not exposed to the
mercy of this bird till the earth is thrown up.
Hence it is that rooks always frequent lately
recently cultivated, that the sight of the
bandman with his plough puts them in action,
and that they search with so much assiduity
about furrows newly formed.

"Some years ago the farmers in one of the
principal counties of England entertained the
notion that these birds were prejudicial to the
grain, and they determined, as if of one accord,
to extirpate the race. The rooks were every-
where persecuted; their nests demolished and
their young ones destroyed. But in proportion
to the decrease of this animal, they found
themselves overrun with swarms of worms, cat-
erpillars, butterflies, and bugs, which attacked
themselves to the grain, trees, and fruits, and
occasioned greater desolation in one day than
the rooks would have done in the space of
twelvemonth. Many farmers were ruined. At
length the persecution ceased; and they found
that in proportion as this race of animals
was restored, the scourge which their destruc-
tion had occasioned ceased likewise."

To this authority may be added that of
Selby, who, in his "Illustrations of British

Ornithology" p. 73, affirms that "wherever the vanishing or extirpating of rooks has been carried into effect, the most serious injury to the corn and other crops had invariably followed, from the unchecked devastations of the grub and the caterpillar. In Northumberland I have witnessed their usefulness in feeding on the larvæ of the insect, commonly known by the name of Harry-long-legs, (*Tipula-ornacea*), which is very destructive to the roots of grain and young clover."

This is very instructive history. It should be made universally known; and at the same time it should induce men to examine well whether many of the creatures against which they wage an exterminating war, may not be among their benefactors. Notwithstanding, crows still continue to be the objects of remorseless persecution. Will it be believed that in the month of June, in the year of our Lord 1838, William Evans, of Trefargood, in company with another farmer, killed 1915 crows in Pantyderi-wood, Pembrokeshire, in the course of three hours, or from three to six o'clock in one evening? Of the motive to this massacre we are not informed, but it is probably from the mistaken idea that these birds were enemies to agriculture,—an idea of which some minds seem incapable of being dispossessed. The American farmers of New England once offered a reward of three pence per head for the heads of the purple nodule, because it took a little of the grain to which it had an equitable claim, for its services in preventing the depredation of insects; when, in consequence of this cruel and impolitic act, the birds were "nearly extirpated, insects increased to such a degree as to cause a total loss of the herbage, and the inhabitants were obliged to obtain hay for their cattle, not only in Pennsylvania, but even from Great Britain."

Many birds besides rooks are destroyed, under the mistaken idea that they are injurious to the garden or orchard, at the very time they are most useful to both, in feeding themselves and their nestlings on grubs and caterpillars.

The common sparrow, though proscribed as a most mischievous bird, destroys a vast number of insects. Bradley has calculated that a single pair, having young to maintain, will destroy thirty-six hundred caterpillars in a week.

The blue titmouse often falls victim to ignorance in Ireland, as it does in England, in consequence of the injury it is supposed to do to fruit-trees. Mr. Selby most justly pleads in favor of its being a friend rather than of being an enemy, in fact, to the horticulturist.

Quadrupeds, as well as birds, suffer much under slanderous imputations, as can be attested by the badger and the hedgehog. The former, a harmless, inoffensive animal, is baited and worried by dogs, because he destroys rabbits and hares. This charge, however, has not been substantiated; and it is known that he feeds on roots, fruits, insects, frogs and small game. But he is strong and powerful, and can repel his assailants, when fairly attacked, with great dexterity. He is there, capable of affording an "inhuman diversion," as Berwick states, "to the idle and the vicious, who take a cruel pleasure in teasing the harmless animal surrounded by its enemies, and defending itself from their attacks, which it does with astonishing agility and success."

The hedgehog also is assailed by dogs, torn to pieces, drowned, or burned, because he sucks worms; whereas he might as well be accused

of sucking the great northern bear. He also climbs apple-trees, and carries off the fruit sticking to the spines on his back! Such a dextrous feat would merit the apples; and should he eat the fruits that fall in his way, they would be but a small compensation for his services to the horticulturist in gnawing the roots of the plantain, a troublesome weed, and in destroying worms, beetles, and various species of insects. If taken to the kitchen, he will soon clear it of cockroaches, and ably discharge the duties of a turnspit dog.

That God has created nothing in vain, should be considered as an axiom both in philosophy and religion; though there may be some things of which we cannot see the immediate use, and others, in certain localities, positively injurious. Animals, the most feeble, and apparently insignificant, even those which escape unassisted vision, as the *infusoria* and other animalculæ, serve the most beneficial purposes. They supply nutriment to creatures larger and stronger; and these in their turn become the prey of a still stronger race; and these again of birds, fishes, quadrupeds, and man.

Buffon says, "Insects do more harm than good;" a strange assertion from so distinguished naturalist! The entire genus of swallows, the wood-pecker, and the young of almost the whole feathered creation, and the tribes of fishes, would contradict his assertion. The ant-eater, the chameleon, the mole, the bat, the hedge-hog, and the badger, will testify against him, as will also the bee-master, the silk-manufacturer, and the physician.

Insects are teasing, sometimes destructive; but they labor industriously to provide us with food and raiment, and dye-stuffs and medicine. Innumerable myriads of gnats (*Culex pipiens*) in the northern regions supply food for shoals of fishes, and millions of game, and may be considered as the proximate cause of the annual migration of the finny and the feathered tribes, which afford such an abundant supply of nutriment, not only to the Laplander and Esquimaux, but to the inhabitants of every shore which they visit. Were insects annihilated, how many species of other animals would languish and die, and men themselves would be among the greatest sufferers. For it is with the animal kingdom, as with the body politic, or the microcosm of the human frame, if "one member suffer, all the members suffer with it," and the loss of one class or order would involve that of another, till all would perish. If some species are injurious to the garden or orchard, the wardrobe and the museum, they are beneficial in some other department, and the mischief of which we complain is amply compensated by the greater good of which they are the ministers. The *Dermestes*, the *Cerambyx*, and the *Cantharis nautilis*, prey upon wood. They injure the water-pipe, reduce the fallen trees of the forest to powder, and bore through the war-ship's ribs; but while busied in these operations, they are furnishing employment to the pump-borer, the sawyer, and the carpenter. St. Pierre has beautifully observed that "the weevil and the moth oblige the wealthy monopoliser to bring his goods to market, and by destroying the wardrobes of the opulent, they give bread to the industrious. Were grain as incorruptible as gold, it would be soon as scarce; and we ought to bless the hand that created the insect that obliges them to sift, and turn, and ultimately to bring the grain to a public sale."—*Rights of Animals*.

PRAYER.—Not what you read, but what you think—the effusions of the heart, not the muttering of the lips—forms the prayer.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Putrid Sore Throat.

The prevalence of this infectious disease at this season, which tore many a dear child from its mother's side, induces us to give the following advice for those who cannot call an able physician in aid. Inhabitants of cities had better send for medical aid immediately.

SYMPTOMS.—All the marks of typhus; on the second day a difficulty of swallowing; respiration hurried; breath hot; skin dry and burning; a quick, weak and irregular pulse; scarlet patches break out about the lips, and the inside of the mouth and throat is of a fiery red color. About the third day blotches of a dark red color make their appearance about the face and neck, which soon extend over the whole body. Upon examining the throat, a number of specks, between an ash and a dark brown color are observed on the palate, uvula, tonsils, &c.; a brown fur covers the tongue, the lips are covered with little vesicles or bladders, which burst and give out a thin acrid matter, that produces ulceration wherever it touches. In bad cases, the inside of the mouth and throat become black, and are covered with foul spreading ulcers, when all the symptoms that characterize putrid fever ensue.

Distinguish it from scarlet fever, by the fever being a typhus and not inflammatory, by the sore throat, dark tongue, and putrid symptoms; and from measles, by the absence of cough, sneezing, watering of the eyes, &c.

TREATMENT.—Bleeding in this disease is absolutely forbidden. The same may be said of active and strong purgatives. The bowels, however, should be kept open by mild laxatives or injections. If towards the close of the complaint there is any obstruction, a few grains of calomel and rhubarb may be given. Cold water dashed over the body is one of the most powerful remedies we can employ; it should never be omitted; and as soon as the patient is dried and in bed, half a pint of strong mulled wine should be given to him. This practice, boldly followed, frequently puts an end to the disease.

Emetics are used in the beginning with advantage, but the great and evident indication is to prevent and counteract the disposition to putrescence, and to support the strength. For this purpose the bold infusion of bark, or bark in substance, with ten or twelve drops of muriatic acid, and eight or nine drops of laudanum, should be taken frequently, and in large doses. Cayenne pepper is a valuable article; it may be taken in pills, or in a mixture. To cleanse the throat, gargle frequently with vinegar and water. Any looseness of the bowels must be checked by powerful astringents. The diet should consist of arrow-root, jelly, panada, tapioca, and gruel, and the drink of wine whey, wine and water, &c., increasing the quantity of the wine according to the weakness and age of the patient. The greatest cleanliness is to be observed in the chamber. As this disease is undoubtedly contagious, all unnecessary communication with the sick room should be prevented, and those who are compelled to be with them, will do well to take a spoonful of the Cayenne mixture from time to time, by way of prevention. It is asserted to be a safeguard.

Notice.

Parties to whom we send this paper without their having ordered it, if they do not feel disposed to keep it, will please to send it back by mail; otherwise we shall consider them, subscribers.

THE NEWS.

Eastern News.

THE TEMPLE, N. Y.—The Rev. Dr. Adler, of Alzie, has accepted the call unanimously made to him by the Temple. He will assume the duties on the first of April, A. C.

Among the literary curiosities left by the late Sampson Simpson, are to be found an original Hebrew letter from the Jews of China to his grandfather, with an answer in Hebrew; also a letter in English from a Jew in China, to the father of the testator. Also a manuscript in unknown characters entitled "Ex dono sapientissimi comitis St. Germain qui orbem terrarum percussit."

Among the legacies left we find the interest of \$50,000 for the amelioration of the state of the Jews in Palestine; \$3,000 to the Congregation Sh'arith Israel of N. Y.; \$1000 to Columbia College of N. Y.

The Bavarian immigrants into the United States are supposed to amount to sixty thousand souls.

MILWAUKIE.—We are happy to see numerous congregations in the West, rise unostentatiously, without "making much ado about nothing," from insignificant societies to numerous bodies, well organized, arising under proper discipline, who promise, at no remote period, to excel the more ancient organizations, unless the latter advance more rapidly than they have done hitherto? among several such congregations we mention Milwaukee.

There exists in that city the Anshe Emmeth and the Benai Jesurun congregations. The latter have elected the Rev. Mr. Hochheimer their Rabbi, (we beg to be excused for not having mentioned the name of that gentleman, among the list in No. 2 of the *Gleaner*), who is also to superintend the school. Milwaukee numbers about two hundred Jewish families.

Foreign News.

DR. LANDSBURG OF POSEN, lectures on Rabbinical jurisprudence. His lectures are well attended, and listened to with attention by the legal profession.

BOHEMIA.—A young Israelite, of Brandies, just returning from the polytechnical institute of Vienna, and the son of a mechanic in a village near this place—Mr. Hertz—creates here quite a sensation by his mnemotechnical powers, which he occasionally displays in social parties. He solves every mathematical problem up to compound proportions and equations of the second degree, by an unknown and surprising mental process. He also extracts mentally the cubic root of any given number not exceeding hundreds of thousands. He repeated two hundred names in the same order as they were read before him. The young man is a candidate for the vacant office of city engineer, and the only thing that can be raised against him is his not being of age.

AUSTRIA.—The manufacturers of crosses, crucifixes, rosaries, pictures of saints, &c., in Vienna will petition the Emperor, to regrant the privilege of the Jews, to trade in these articles, as otherwise the trade would be ruined.

ITALY.—The woman, who as a tool of the fanatical clergy, accused a Jew of having attempted to get blood of her body, was sentenced to six years in the penitentiary, by the Austrian authorities.

Professors Luzzatto and De La Torro, of Padua, deliver popular lectures on Biblical criticism. The students of the Rabbinical college intend publishing a theological monthly in the Hebrew, under the head of Luzzatto.

queen avail herself of this opportunity to commend in public the fidelity of one whom she secretly loved and honored! She imparts the discovery to the king in the name of Mordecai; the circumstances are examined; the plot is discovered; the traitors executed; the service recorded in the Persian annals. No greatness can afford a security from malice or violence. He who ruled over millions of men, the lord of one hundred and twenty-seven provinces, extending from India to Ethiopia, is in danger of his life by the arm of an assassin. How much more happy is the true believer in God! He can look forward to a crown incorruptible, undefiled, and that fadeth not away, reserved for him in the regions of glory. No force, no treason can reach thither; there can be no peril either of violence or forfeiture.

Without any other recompense than is afforded by his own conscious virtue, Mordecai returns to the duties of his office. Little did the people imagine that the child of his adoption was seated in the throne of Persia; little did the proud Haman imagine that the man who refused to pay obeisance to his new-born dignity stood so nearly connected with the empress of the world!

All the servants, all the subjects of Ahasuerus, fall prostrate, by the king's command, before his minion. Mordecai cannot, dares not pay this forbidden homage. His companions charge him with disobedience, and spare not the language of expostulation; he is silent for a while; at last he imparts thus much, in justification of his conduct: "Let it suffice that I am a Jew, and Haman an Amalekite."

How prone are men to hate those who are deaf to their persuasions! The associates of Mordecai hasten to inform the favorite that a proud and stubborn Jew sat among them, who scorned to bow the knee to his greatness. No sooner is the accusation made than the Agogite in a transport of fury repairs to the king's gate, that he might view the man who dared deny reverence to the greatest prince of Persia. How did his eyes sparkle with fury when he saw that no apprehension of personal danger could prevail on Mordecai to transgress the law of his God!

A Jew had offended Haman; the whole nation must perish to assuage his wrath. The monarchy of the world is now in the hands of Ahasuerus; scarcely was there a Hebrew upon earth out of the reach of Haman's fury and his master's power. The generation shall die at once; the people who had been renowned for so many thousand years shall fall a sacrifice in a moment, to the indignant pride of Haman. Perhaps the hereditary quarrel between Israel and Amalek inflamed his rage and gave fresh vigor to his resentment.

It seems to have been a providential interference of God, that the day fixed on by lot for the perpetration of this atrocious act should have been at so considerable a distance of time from the projecting of it. In the period of eleven months the treachery of Haman was discovered, and the Jews were spared.

Having previously determined on the day for the intended massacre, he repairs to Ahasuerus in a careless confidence of success. He demands, as if it were a trivial request, that a certain people scattered among the provinces, a people differing in laws and customs from the rest of mankind, a people useless and burdensome, if not actually dangerous, may be exterminated from the face of the earth. How easy is it to suggest untruths when there is no man to answer! That the Jews were dispersed was their misery, not their choice; it was a circumstance which should have disarmed resentment and pleaded for pity; often did they

cry unto God in sorrow of heart, "Have mercy on us, O Lord, and save us; our soul is full of contempt; we are scattered among the heathen!" That they were seditious, was a most unjust and cruel slander. Their laws enjoined obedience, and denounced vengeance against rebellion. That their extinction would tend to the glory and welfare of Ahasuerus is a charge which Haman himself disproves, while in contradiction to his own assertions he offers ten thousand talents of silver to the royal treasury as the price of innocent blood!

Too long had the king been enslaved to his unworthy favorite. Without considering the weight of these specious arguments, he delivers to the sanguinary monster his royal signet. The secretaries are called—messengers are dispatched into all the provinces—the day is appointed on which all Jews, without regard to age or sex, through the whole extent of the Persian empire, shall be sacrificed to the wrath of Haman.

Who shall express the tears, the lamentations, the outcries of this miserable and devoted people when the fatal decree was promulgated? Above all, who shall attempt to paint the grief of Mordecai? "Alas, am not I the sole cause of this general calamity? Could I have imagined that the revenge of Haman would have been thus dreadfully extensive! Had it terminated in my blood, I had died contented—now, to have brought death on so many thousands of innocents, what sorrow equals mine? Why did I contest with so powerful an enemy? Why did I not hide myself from the face of that proud Amalekite? Alas, no man of Israel will live to curse me—mine enemies only shall record my name with ignominy, and say, *Mordecai was the bane of his people!* O Lord, if my presumption hath incurred thy displeasure, in what have thy captive tribes offended? O, let it be thy just mercy that I should perish alone!"

Such thoughts as these were doubtless in the breast of Mordecai, while he walked in sackcloth before that palace whereinto no man was suffered to enter in the habit of a mourner. How different are the ways of God from those of man! That which caused exclusion from the court of Ahasuerus, opens wide the portals of heaven. The sacrifice of God is a broken spirit—a broken and a contrite heart, O God, thou wilt not despise.

The public sorrow of Mordecai cannot long be concealed from Esther. Her diadem, her royal purple, afforded her no joy while the friend she loves and honors is sitting in sackcloth and ashes. With what consternation does she learn the cause of his grief! How does her heart faint within her when she receives the charge of her kinsman to exert all her power, all her interest with the monarch of Persia in behalf of her afflicted people. Alas, whatever dares enter into the royal presence uncalled must die—nothing but the extended sceptre can rescue the offender from the grave. Esther could only bewail, she could not hope to avert the impending evil.

Mordecai will not be thus discouraged—though he mourns, he will not utterly despair. Again, he addresses the queen in more animated language. "What, is it death thou fearest? Hast thou anything but death to expect if thou avoidest the present danger? Art thou not of the race of Israel? If these unalterable edicts exempt no individual of our nation, how shalt thou escape? Wilt thou prefer certain peril to the possibility of hope? Away with this weak timidity, unworthy a queen. But if fear or policy withhold thine aid from thy people, if thou neglect the people of God, God will not neglect it. It shall not

be in the power of tyrants to exterminate the chosen seed—the Holy One of Israel shall rather work miracles from heaven, than that his inheritance shall perish on earth, or that his own prophecy shall fail. Let me then adjure thee, by that tender love which trained up thine orphan infancy—by those grateful sentiments thou hast experienced in return—by the name of the God whom we adore—that thou awaken thine holy courage, and adventure thy life for thy people. Hath it not pleased the Almighty to exalt thee to that pre-eminence of honor for this very purpose, that light may arise by thee to sit in darkness, that the remnant of his chosen servants may be saved from thee from utter destruction?"

Mordecai has said enough—his words have inspired Esther with becoming intrepidity. "Go, gather the Jews that are present in Susa, and fast ye for me—I will fast likewise—and so will I go unto the king, which is not according to the law; and if I perish, I perish." Heroic thoughts befit great actions. The pious queen trusts to her devotion rather than her beauty. This is the victory of faith over the world.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Rabbinical.

"REPENT ONE DAY BEFORE DEATH."

It was the saying of a wise man, "Repent on the day before thy death." Which is that day, and who knoweth when he shall die?

A certain king invited his servants to a great banquet, but told them not of the hour when it should be made ready. The wise arrayed and adorned themselves; for they said, "In the king's house there is nothing lacking; the feast to which we are called may be prepared in a moment." But the foolish servants went their ways and said, "It is yet time enough; and before the cry is heard, we shall have opportunity to make ready and array ourselves."

On a sudden the cry was made. Then they that had decked themselves went to the banquet, while the foolish were denied admittance. They had robbed themselves of the honor.

It is said by Solomon, "Let thy garments be always white." Thy grave-clothes are white; prepare thyself and clothe thee in them every day. Be wise on the day before thy death.—*Talmud.*

Removal.

The Office of the *Gleaner* will, from the 9th instant, be removed to 133 Clay street, between Leidesdorff and Sansome, opposite the printing office of O'Meara & Painter.

A Card.

To the public who wish to save their natural teeth, or to have new ones inserted, they can save fifty per cent. by employing Dr. Burbank, as his Dental work is superior to that of any other Dentist in the State, and not surpassed by any in the world. It is an absolute fact that half the money paid for dentistry in this city, is money thrown away, especially with those who have teeth filled. If you wish to save your money and your teeth, employ Dr. Burbank, 2d floor of the Express Building, corner Montgomery and California streets.

m6 3m

HEBREW YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION.—The regular Debate Meeting of this Association will take place next Sunday Evening, at the Rooms, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Members are particularly requested to be punctual. All friends are invited to attend.

m6 td

A. HOFFMANN, Secretary.

MARRIED.

At San Jose, on Sunday, the 28th of February, by Dr. Julius Eckman, Mr. Heyman Label, to Hannchen Brestauer, both of San Jose.

In this city, Sunday the 15th, by Dr. Julius Eckman, Mr. Louis Topf, to Mrs. Rosalie Peiser, both of San Francisco.

On Wednesday, the 26th of Feb., by Dr. J. Eckman, Mr. Aaron Cook of Monterey, to Elizabeth Levy of this city.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To Parents, Guardians and to our Children.—The School for Religious Instruction, which, in consequence of the publication of *The Gleaner*, and a want of a proper locality, has only been open on Saturdays and Sundays, will now be continued on the regular days, as indicated in our advertisement. The rooms are situated in the second story of the brick building, No. 133 Clay street, between Leidesdorff and Sansome, opposite the Printing Office of O'Meara & Painter.

Notice to Israelites.

OUR FRIENDS OF STOCKTON, through Mr. A. B. BLACKMAN, deeply regretting the late occurrences at the Asylum, over which, however, they had no control, bring to the notice of their co-religionists in the State of California, that should the hand of Heaven, in its inscrutable counsel, ever afflict any of Israel's sons or daughters, so that they should have to take refuge in the Asylum of their City, on notice being given to the Parnass, or to the Secretary of the Synagogue Ra-im Ahobim, they will be ready to offer every assistance, and pay every attention that may be in their power. ja30-lm

Chebra Bikur Cholim Ukadisha.—The Members of this Society are hereby notified to attend a General Meeting, on Sunday next, March 8th, at 6 o'clock, P. M., in the Basement of the Broadway Synagogue.

As business of importance will be transacted, every Member is requested to attend.

L. KING, President.

S. KRANER, Secretary.

m6-lt

Ophir Lodge, No. 21, I. O. B. B.

Meets every Wednesday Evening, at 7 o'clock, at Temperance Hall, Washington street. Members of the Order are invited to attend.

S. SOLOMONS, President.

M. L. PINCUS, Secretary.

ja30

THE EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY BALL OF THE HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

IN AID OF

The Charity Fund,

WILL BE GIVEN AT

MUSICAL HALL,

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 11, '87.

DIRECTORS.

M. B. Ashim,	T. Simpson,	A. Craner,
L. King,	T. Michael,	M. A. Blumenthal,
T. Mayer,	T. Rich,	T. L. Wolf,
T. Rich,	P. Brewin,	M. Pecare,
H. Y. Labatt,	G. Shier,	T. P. Davies,
T. Noah,	T. Abrams,	S. Solomons,
	H. Baggett,	

m6 td

BRAVERMAN & LEVY, WATCH & JEWELRY MAKERS,

AND

JEWELERS,

No. 167 Washington Street,

HAVE Constantly on hand a large and beautiful assortment of FINE WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

QUARTZ WORK, ETC.

In Silver Ware,

We always keep a well selected Stock of such such articles as

Silver Knives, Forks and Spoons;

Silver Candlesticks;

Silver Cake Baskets;

Silver Waiters;

Silver Castors;

Silver Caps;

Silver Napkin Rings, etc.

Also—Silver Plated Ware, which we offer for sale at Very Low Prices. m6 tf

J. W. CHERRY,

HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER,

No. 156 CLAY STREET, NEAR KEARNY ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

m6-lm

MALE AND FEMALE EMPLOYMENT

GEO. W. CHAPIN & CO'S Male and Female Employment Office, under the supervision of the Young Men's Christian Association. Particular attention paid to supplying Private Families with Servants of all kinds. Also, have a House Brokerage and Real Estate Agency Office, collect Bills, Rents, etc.
GEO. W. CHAPIN & CO.,
 N. E. corner Clay and Kearny sts.,
 m6 1m Next to Mosse's Book Store.

JONES, TOBIN & CO.,
 IMPORTERS OF
French, English & German
Fancy Goods.

—COMPRISING—
 LACES,
 EMBROIDERIES,
 MUSLINS,
 MILLINERY GOODS,
 RIBBONS,
 PERFUMERY,
 COMBS,
 BRUSHES,
 YANKEE NOTIONS,
 &c., &c.
 Northeast Corner of Sansome and Sacramento Sts.

FREDERICK FRANK & CO.
 OFFER FOR SALE
 —EX "COLGRAIN" FROM LONDON—
OILMEN'S STORES—Two well-assorted Involves, consisting of Pick Fruits, Jams, Pickles, Sauces, etc.—Goods & Wyatt's and Robert Feart's.
CIDER—Jones' Celebrated Sparkling Champagne Cider;
HOCK WINE—Hockheimer, Leibbraumlich Johannisberger, etc.;
STEINWEIN—Growth of 1866;
SPARKLING HOCK and **MELLE WINE**;
FIRE BRICKS—12,000 Best White Cowan's;
TURKEY RED TWIST—7 Bales.

Also—Late Arrivals:
CHAMPAGNE—Veuve Clicquot and Boll & Co.'s;
ABSYNTH and **VERMOUTH**—Celebrated mark of A. Leuba;
BURGUNDY WINE, **CURACOA**, etc.;
VINEGAR—English dark or pale;
SERRA—Mouley's Evans' and Lowndes' brands, in bulk or bottle, in bond or duty paid;
ALE and PORTER—In bulk or bottle;
BURTON BREWERY CO'S No. 3 ALE, and other Goods.
 Jan 30

WINES AND LIQUORS.

S. H. MEEKER & CO.,
 SUCCESSORS TO
GOODWIN & CO. & MEEKER,
HAVE now on hand and for sale, a very large stock of **FOREIGN and DOMESTIC LIQUORS**, which they will sell on the most favorable terms. Now in Store—
 600 packages of New York Brandy, and Old Western Whiskey.
 100 bbls very Old Bourbon Whiskey;
 200 I-8 Philadelphia Brandy;
 20 Pipes Philadelphia Gin;
 40 bbls New York Gin;
 250 packages French Brandy, various brands;
 50 quarter-casks Harmony and Duff Gordon Old Pale Sherry;
 150 packages Loubat and London Dock Port Wines;
 600 cases Claret;
 300 cases Sautern and Hock;
 300 baskets Champagne, including the well known and favorite brands Max Sutine, Chas. Heidsieck, Schneider, Chateau-de Ay, &c., Longworth's Wines.
 Also—Syrups, Cordials, Ginger Wine, &c., Cash buyers will find it to their advantage to call.
S. H. MEEKER & CO.,
 m6 1m Front st., corner Oregon.

BARRY & PATTEN,
 Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
WINES AND LIQUORS,
 116 and 118 Montgomery Street,
 m6-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

Oakley's Saloon,
 BASEMENT OF CONCERT HALL,
 Between Clay and Commercial sts.
THIS MAMMOTH SALOON HAS BEEN fitted up in magnificent style, and at a great expense, will be open on
THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 26TH.
 This is the largest Saloon in the State. The manager has the pleasure to announce to the public that he has engaged the services of
MISS JULIA PELBY,
 THE CELEBRATED VOCALIST,
 Who will appear every night till further notice.
 m6-1m W. H. DERRICK, Manager.

NEW YORK HOTEL,

CORNER OF
Battery and Commercial Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

BACHMAN & ELSSASSER,
 PROPRIETORS.

KOSHAR BOARDING
 AND
LODGING HOUSE,
 BY
MRS. ELLEN HEIBORN,

Successor to Mrs. Lewis, formerly of Sansome St., now 23 Trinity Alley.
 Keeps an excellent Table, and is ready to accommodate Boarders on very reasonable terms.
 feb27

BOARDING HOUSE.

HERREN, die an einer kräftigen, Koscher Hausmann's kost theilzunehmen wünschen, können, unter mässigen Bedingungen accommodirt werden, by
MADAME A. MICHAEL,
 Washington street, gegenüber Montgomery Block.

Boarding and Lodging
MRS. A. WARSHAUER,
 Southeast corner of Stockton and Clay Streets,
 (OVER THE GROCERY STORE.)
 feb20-5m

Goldsmith House,
 No. 109 Sacramento Street,
 Goldsmith & Stern, Proprietors.

TRAVELERS and FAMILIES will find this House one of the most desirable, as it is centrally located. The Tables are always supplied with the best the market affords, and the Proprietors will spare no pains to make it one of the most comfortable Hotels in the city.
 feb13-11

MATZOTH.

מצות

PASSOVER BREAD.

THE undersigned, having received the contract for Baking the Passover Bread for the congregation "Sh'arith Israel," for the ensuing holidays, is ready to receive orders for the same.

The community may depend upon their being of superior quality, as he had the baking of them last year for the congregation "Immanuel," which gave entire satisfaction.

Orders left at **P. WOOLF'S,**
 Corner Sutter and Dupont Streets,
 And at **Mr. ASHIM'S,**
 Corner Commercial and Leidesdorff.

LEVINSON, BRO. & CO.,
 JOBBERS OF

HAVANA & DOMESTIC
SEGA RS,

CHOICE BRANDS OF CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO,
 CIGARITOS, MATCHES, SNUFF, PIPES, &c.
 No. 83 Battery Street, between Commercial and Sacramento,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

WEIL & CO.,
 Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

HAVANA SEGARS,
TOBACCO,
Snuff, Matches, Cards, &c.,
84-Sacramento Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

All kinds of orders from the city and country promptly attended to.
 feb27

HENRY SCHMIEDELL,
 IMPORTER AND JOBBER OF

DRY GOODS,
HOSIERY, CLOTHING, &c., &c.,
106 Clay Street, between Sansome and Battery,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

מצות

MATZOTH! MATZOTH!!

THE subscribers beg leave to announce to the Hebrew communities of California, that the contract for baking the **MATZOTH** for the ensuing Passover, has been awarded them. Having baked the best kind of Matzoth last year, we are sure to give entire satisfaction this year, also, to the community; and we hope to receive your orders at the **ORIENTAL BAKERY**, Vallejo street, between Stockton and Powell, and at the **Eureka Saloon**, at Brenner & Rosenthal's.

E. ADLER.
 feb20
ADLER & MORITZ.
 S. MORITZ.

KOSHAR MEAT.

כשר

Y. ABRAHAM,
BUTCHER,
 Corner Jackson & Kearny Sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO,

Recommends to his former Customers and the Public his assortment of **PRIME MEAT.**
 Orders forwarded to any part of the City with the greatest punctuality.
 feb27

M. LOUISSON & CO.,
 Importers and Dealers in
German, French, English,
 AND
AMERICAN FANCY GOODS,
 Looking Glasses, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Accordeons, Cutlery, Hosiery, Playing Cards, etc.,
No. 83 Battery Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

HEBREW BOOKS, ETC.
MEYER STEPPACHER,
BROADWAY,
 Next house East of the Synagogue,
 Has always on hand a supply of

הכלה בחזיתות וספרים
 חבלי ציצית וספרים
 To be disposed of at reasonable prices.
 feb6-11

JOHN W. TUCKER,
 IMPORTER OF AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
WATCHES, DIAMONDS,
SILVER WARE,
Jewelry and Silver-Plated Ware.

QUARTZ WORK OF ALL KINDS ON HAND.
 Watches repaired with care and warranted.
No. 125 Montgomery Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Persons in the Interior desirous of purchasing articles of Jewelry, by forwarding a description, accompanied by the cash, can obtain them, and depend on their being of the best quality, and selected with care; and there is little doubt that this mode will prove as satisfactory to the purchasers as if the articles had been selected under their own supervision.
 feb13

TO JEWELERS AND OTHERS.

MEZOOSOTH.
A NUMBER of MEZOOSOTH in elegantly silver gilt and gold cases, French workmanship, have been deposited for sale with our agent, Mr. L. Newstatt. Parties in the City and Country, may send in their orders. Address Mr. F. Newstatt, office of *Gleaner*, 110 Sacramento street, San Francisco.
 feb20

BOND'S
BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY,
305 Stockton Street,
 Between Pacific and Broadway, **SAN FRANCISCO.**
 Manufacturers of every variety of
BREAD, CAKE, PASTRY, JELLIES, CREAMS, CRACKERS
 AND CONFECTIONERY.
 Balls, Weddings and Parties supplied at short notice.
ADISON F. BOND.
JOSEPH W. BOND.

MATZOTH.

THE CHEBRA SHOMRA SHAB BOTH will bake MATZOTH and sell them at the usual prices.

Orders for the City and Country will be received in the Basement of Northeast Corner of Washington and Dupont Streets.

N. B. Parties who are scrupulous about Matzoth, have an opportunity offered to get them prepared according to the strictest requirements of the Rabbinical Law.
 feb20

S. MORGENSTERN,
PACIFIC CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
 Corner Pacific and Front Streets.

Hats, Caps, Boots, and Shoes, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, constantly on hand, at the lowest prices.
 feb20

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
EXPRESS
 AND
BANKING COMPANY,
 OFFICE, Northwest Corner of Montgomery and California Streets, San Francisco.

CAPITAL, \$600,000.
 SEND, DAILY, TO ALL PARTS OF CALIFORNIA—

WEEKLY—To Crescent City, Oregon, and the Southern Coast—
SEMI-MONTHLY—To the Atlantic States, in charge of Special Messengers, by the Panama and Nicaragua Steamers, connecting in New York with the **AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.**, West and Canada West, **UNITED EXPRESS CO.**, East and West, **HANDEN EXPRESS CO.**, North and Canada West, **NATIONAL EXPRESS CO.**, North and Canada West, **AMERICAN EUROPEAN EXPRESS & EXCHANGE COMPANY**, England, Germany and France.

EXCHANGE
 On all the Principal Cities in the United States and Canada.

COLLECTIONS MADE
 And General Express Business promptly attended to.
LOUIS McLANE, J.,
 General Agent for California.
G. W. BELL, Superintendent Banking Department.
SAMUEL KNIGHT, Superintendent Express Department.
 feb13

A GRAND PURIM BALL
 WILL be given by **MR. JACOB LATZ**, at PICKWICK HALL, on Tuesday, March 10, 1857.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
F. STROUSE, **S. LATZ,**
B. BRACK, **L. KAFLAR.**
 Tickets, \$2.00.

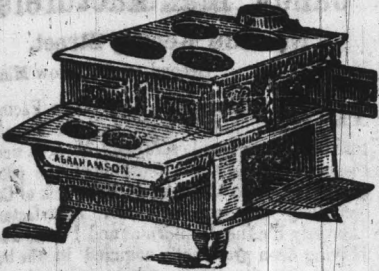
BERNARD, DENNERY & CO.,
 Opposite the Eldorado Building,
No. 192 Washington Street,
 DEALER IN
CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA,
 Britannia and Silver Plated Ware.
 ja30-3m

כשר
KOSHER MEAT.
Jefferson Market,
No. 122 R Street.
 Between 4th and 5th Streets, **SACRAMENTO.**
HAS ALWAYS ON HAND A GOOD SUPPLY OF BEEF and other Meats. Also, Smoked Beef Sausages, prepared for
פכה
 Orders from the country will be punctually attended to.
 ja30

SHEW'S
DAGUERREAN GALLERY,
 113 Montgomery St., over Hoffman's Store.
 Either Daguerreotypes or Ambrotypes taken in the highest perfection of the art, in any kind of weather, and at one-half the prices charged by some of the other artists in the city.
 Copies of Daguerreotypes, Engravings, or Paintings,
 executed in a neat manner.
 MINIATURES set in Lockets, Pins and Rings for TWO DOLLARS.
 jan20

BUSINESS CARDS.

UNION STOVE STORE.



PETER ABRAHAMSON—IMPORTER OF STOVES
Metal, Rooker and Manufacturer of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, 224 DUPONT STREET, corner of Washington, (O'Meara's Building.) San Francisco. The subscriber, having been established in San Francisco since 1851, feels confident that he can give satisfaction, and would solicit a call from his friends and former customers.
Parlor and Cooking Stoves, excellently fitted up, sold at most reasonable prices.
N. B. All kinds of Tin Work and Jobbing of every variety in this line, attended to at short notice. j80

WORMSER BROTHERS,

Importers of and Dealers in
ALL KINDS OF

Wines and Liquors,
S. W. cor. California and Front Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

L. & E. WERTHEIMER,

Importers and Dealers in

Cigars and Tobacco,
No. 2 Franklin Building.
CORNER OF SACRAMENTO AND BATTERY STREETS.
SAN FRANCISCO.

J. C. MEUSDORFFER,

MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER

HATS AND CAPS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

No. 165 Commercial Street,
Below Kearny.
SAN FRANCISCO.

Our Stock contains always the latest European and American styles.
Any kind of Hats (both Fur and Silk) made to order.
j80-3m

כשר

Kosher Meat.

B. ADLER,

Corner of Sacramento and Dupont Streets.
RECOMMENDS HIS EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT OF
Prime KOSHER MEAT. He has always on hand a
good supply of Smoked Meats, Tongues, Sausages, etc.
Also a great quantity of these articles prepared for
Feasts.
Orders from the country will be attended to with the
greatest punctuality.
The Shochet employed by him is Mr. Isaac Goldsmith.

Parties requiring a FINE WATCH or JEWELRY,
will do well by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere,
as I am selling 30 per cent. cheaper than any other house
in California, and all my Goods are WARRANTED.
Just received, several Large Invoices of Jewelry, com-
prising some of the finest sets in California.
Remember the number, 189 CLAY STREET.

H. M. LEWIS,
WATCH MAKER

AND

MANUFACTURING JEWELER,
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